

VII. NOTES UPON SOME GYRINIDÆ IN THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY DR. GEORG OCHS, FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN.

This paper is the result of the examination of some of the *Gyrinidæ* in the Carnegie Museum. The writer wishes to thank Dr. A. Avinoff, the Director, and Dr. Hugo Kahl, Curator of Entomology, who very kindly gave him the opportunity to study this very interesting material.

Genus *GYRINUS* Linnæus.

1. *Gyrinus floridensis* sp. nov.

Long. 4.75—5.25 mm. *Ovalis, vix elongatus, sat convexus. Supra nigro-æneus vel æneus; infra nigro-metallicus, segmento anali rufo, pedibus flavescentibus. Reticulatione in elytris transversa et obliqua; serierum punctis tenuibus, extus vix magis impressis; margine externo parum lato; truncatura convexa, angulis rotundatis.*

Habitat: Lutz, Florida, April, 1926 (Krautwurm, coll.)

Type, male, five male paratypes, and a female (allotype) in the Carnegie Museum; a female (paratype) in collection of Georg Ochs.

Form oval, moderately convex. Upper surface uniformly black, or slightly bronzed, a little more strongly bronzed narrowly along the margins; body beneath bronze-black; anal segment rufous; feet yellowish. Luster rather dull, due to the fine transverse and oblique alutaceous sculpture of the elytra in both sexes. Strial punctures rather fine, not perceptibly larger and more impressed laterally; eleventh stria quite close to the margin, the latter not very wide. *Male genitalia:* Rufo-testaceous, more or less dusky apically; middle lobe broad, arcuately expanded, and above concave apically, where its width is subequal to that of the lateral lobes; tip broadly rounded.

Resembling in size and general appearance *G. analis* Say, but distinguished by the transverse oblique alutaceous ground-sculpture, which is alike in both sexes (in the male of *G. analis* sculpture is nearly wanting, in the female it consists of round meshes). The male genitalia are quite unlike in the two species. In the matter of the genitalia and the ground-sculpture of the elytra there is much affinity to *G. frosti* Fall; the latter, however, is much larger in size, broader in form, and more gibbose, with the lateral margin of the elytra broader.

Genus ENHYDRUS Castelnau.

(Enhydrus Castelnau, *Étud. Ent.*, 1834, p. 110)2. *Enhydrus tibialis* Régimbart.*Enhydrus tibialis* RÉGIMBART, 1876, *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, p. ccxv.*Enhydrus (Epinectes) tibialis* RÉGIMBART, 1877, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (5) VII, p. 107, t. 6, ff. 2, 2a.*Enhydrus tibialis* RÉGIMBART, 1882, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (6) II, p. 431, t. 12, f. 52.*Enhydrus tibialis* RÉGIMBART, 1883, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (6) III, t. 6, f. 69.*Enhydrus tibialis* RÉGIMBART, 1907, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, LXXXVI, p. 154.

Recorded by Régimbart from Brazil; Matto Grosso (Spencer Moore) British Museum, and Chapa, 2,000 ft. (A. Robert) British Museum. In my collection from Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, (Zimmermann *leg.*). In the Carnegie Museum a series from Chapada, Matto Grosso, Aug., Dec. (H. H. Smith, *coll.*).

Genus DINEUTUS Macleay.

*(Synonym Dineutes auct. mult.)*3. *Dineutus (Cyclinus) emarginatus* Say.*Gyrinus emarginatus* SAY, 1825, *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, II, p. 108.*Dineutes americanus* AUBÉ, 1838, *Spec. Col.*, VI, p. 777.*Dineutes emarginatus* LECONTE, 1868, *Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad.*, pp. 366-367.*Dineutes emarginatus* RÉGIMBART, 1882, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (6) II, p. 417.*Dineutes emarginatus* ROBERTS, 1895, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, XXII, p. 283, Pls. 5 and 6, ff. 3, 3a, 3b.*Dineutes emarginatus* RÉGIMBART, 1907, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, LXXXVI, p. 148.*Dineutes emarginatus* BLATCHLEY, 1910, *Coleopt. of Indiana*, p. 241.*Dineutes emarginatus* LONG & MUTCHLER, 1918, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.*, XXXVIII pp. 95-96.*Dineutes emarginatus* BLATCHLEY, 1919, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.*, XLI, p. 316.*Dineutus (Cyclinus) emarginatus* OCHS, 1926, *Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf.*, XXXX, p. 136.

Cited by Leconte (1868, *l. c.*) from the middle and northern States of U. S. A. Roberts (1895, *l. c.*) says more precisely "middle and northern Atlantic States" and adds Virginia as the most southern habitat. Blatchley says it occurs in southern Indiana. I have seen specimens from Mass., Conn., N. Y., N. J., and W. Va., which vary to a certain degree, but generally agree well with the characters given

by Roberts. The largest specimen seen (from W. Va., Cheat River, Aug., in the Carnegie Museum) measures 12 mm. in length.

4. Subsp. **floridensis** subsp. nov.

Size smaller than that of typical specimens (8.5—10 mm.); shape more narrowly oval; surface black, not bronze-red; punctures and striæ very faint. Lateral margins of elytra even less sinuate in the female; sutural angles feebly rounded. Setigerous punctures on the surface of femora apparently only six in the males, seven in the females.

Types from Lutz, Florida, April, 1926 (Krautwurm *coll.*) in the Carnegie Museum and in my collection; additional specimens from the same locality taken March 4-15, 1922 (Krautwurm).

These specimens are very similar to *D. (Cyclinus) carolinus* Lec., consorting with which they were captured, and with which, indeed, I had at first confounded them. But the male genitalia are very different, and the apices of the elytra are not serrulate, as they always are in *D. carolinus*. The latter character, already pointed out by Roberts, is the best for distinguishing *D. emarginatus* and *D. carolinus*. Contrary to what I stated in 1926 (*Cf. Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf.*, XXXX, 1926, p. 191). I am now convinced, that we are dealing with two different species, which in Florida, as well as in Georgia, frequent the same locality, where they live together, becoming more or less affiliated in their characters.

Specimens from Georgia (Bainbridge *coll.* May 30), (J. C. Bradley *coll.* June 1, 1911), and Okefenoke Swamp, Mixons Hammock, June 16, 1912, in the Collection of Cornell University, are intermediate between *emarginatus emarginatus* and *emarginatus floridensis*, but are nearer to the typical form.

5. **Dineutus (Cyclinus) carolinus** Leconte, subsp. **mutchleri** Ochs.

Dineutus carolinus LECONTE, subsp. *mutchleri* OCHS, 1924, *Am. Mus. Novit.*, No. 125, p. 3.

Dineutus (Cyclinus) emarginatus SAY, subsp. *mutchleri* OCHS, 1926, *Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf.*, XXXX, pp. 136, 191.

This form is represented in the collection of the Carnegie Museum by a small series from the Bahamas, (Nassau, Blue Hills; W. W. Worthington *coll.*).

When I described this subspecies, comparison was chiefly made with specimens from Texas. Meanwhile I have seen many specimens of *D. carolinus* from Florida and Georgia, which are less distinct from the Bahaman specimens, than those from Texas; but I do not know whether the latter agree better with specimens from South Carolina, which is the type locality, than with those from Florida and Georgia.

In all male specimens from the above mentioned localities the œdeagus is slender and gradually narrowed to apex, as indicated by me in the description of *D. mutchleri*, and it seems that the figure given by Roberts (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXII, 1895, pl. 6, f.4b) is not correct.

6. *Dineutus (Cyclinus) productus* Roberts.

Dineutes productus ROBERTS, 1895, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXII, p. 285, Pl. 5 and Pl. 6, ff. 8, 8a, 8b.

Dineutes productus RÉGIMBART, 1907, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LXXVI, p. 146.

Dineutus (Cyclinus) productus OCHS, 1926, Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf., XXXX, p. 137.

Originally described from four specimens from Texas. Régimbart cites another specimen from Carolina. I have seen only one specimen of this species from Dallas, Texas, in the Museum of Berlin, and a small series from Clifton, Texas, May 30, 1907, in the Carnegie Museum.

All other specimens, received from different sources as *productus*, were incorrectly determined, and belonged to other allied species. It seems that *D. productus* is a very scarce insect.

7. *Dineutus (Dineutus s. str.) longimanus* Olivier.

Gyrinus longimanus OLIVIER, 1795, Ent. III, 41, p. 11, t. 1, f. 3.

Gyrinus excisus FORSBERG, 1821, Nov. Act. Ups., VIII, p. 301.

Dineutes longimanus AUBÉ, 1838, Icon. V, p. 408, t. 46, f. 5.

Dineutes longimanus AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col., VI, p. 782.

Dineutes longimanus CHEVROLAT, 1863, Ann. S. E. Fr. (4) III, p. 203.

Dineutes longimanus RÉGIMBART, 1882, Ann. S. E. Fr., (6) II, p. 413, t. 11, f. 35.

Dineutes longimanus SHARP, 1882, Biol. Centr.-Amer., I, 2, p. 49.

Dineutes longimanus ZIMMERMANN, 1917, Ent. Mitt., VI, p. 137.

Dineutus longimanus OCHS, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 125, p. 5.

Dineutus longimanus OCHS, 1924, Ent. Blätter, XX, p. 236.

Dineutus longimanus OCHS, 1925, Ent. Blätter, XXI, p. 174.

Dineutus (Dineutus s. str.) longimanus OCHS, 1926, Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf., XXXX, pp. 138, 192.

In the collection of the Carnegie Museum from Constanza, San Domingo; 5,000 ft., Aug., 1922. These probably belong to the typical form, as the species was originally described from the island of San Domingo by Olivier. Specimens collected in Porto Rico (subsp. *portoricensis* Ochs, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 125, p. 5) are, although somewhat different, apparently the nearest to the typical form. The Carnegie Museum has moreover several specimens from Jamaica (Hope River, Gordon Town, St. Andrews, August, 1900) which seem to approach the subsp. *cubensis* Ochs, 1926, Ent. Zeitschr. Frankf., XXXX, p. 192.

Meantime I have seen in the collection of the United States National Museum specimens from Haiti: Suzanne, Sept. 28, 1925; Camp Perrin, July 30, 1925 (Hoffmann); St. Michel, Nov., 1925 (E. C. Leonard); Porto Rico, Cayey; Castleton Gardens, Jamaica, ca. 500 ft., Jan. 4, 1913 (W. Harris); Cuba; El Guama, Feb. 24-Mar. 5. (Palmer & Riley).

8. *Gyretes levis* Brullé.

Gyretes levis BRULLÉ, 1837-1843, Voyage d'Orbigny, VI, 2, p. 52.

Gyretes levis AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col., VI, p. 757.

Gyretes levis RÉGIMBART, 1883, Ann. S. E. Fr., (6) III, p. 398, t. II, f. 115.

Gyretes levis RÉGIMBART, 1891, Ann. S. E. Fr., LX, p. 687.

Gyretes levis RÉGIMBART, 1903, Bull. S. E. Ital., XXXV, p. 73.

Gyretes levis RÉGIMBART, 1907, Ann. S. E. Fr., LXXVI, p. 187.

Gyretes levis ZIMMERMANN, 1924, Boll. Mus. Torino, XXXIX, p. 3.

Gyretes levis ZIMMERMANN, 1924, Ark. f. Zoöl., XVI, 4, p. 3.

In the collection of the Carnegie Museum there is a single female specimen from Brazil (Arima, Rio Purús, Nov., 1922, S. M. Klages coll.), in which the tomentose border of the elytra is very much broadened posteriorly. It resembles specimens seen from the Rio Autaz (Zimmermann *l. c.*, 1924) and probably belongs to the varietal form, which is mentioned by Régimbart from Venezuela (*l. c.*, 1907).

Another female in the Carnegie Museum from Brazil (Matto Grosso, Corumbá, February) and a male specimen from the same locality (Dec. 14-23, 1919, R. G. Harris coll.) contained in the collection of Cornell University are similar to specimens from S. Catarina in my collection, which agree very well with Régimbart's description and perhaps represent the typical form.

9. *Gyretes sexualis* Régimbart.

Gyretes sexualis RÉGIMBART, 1883, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) III, p. 388, t. II, f. 99.

Gyretes sexualis RÉGIMBART, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LX, p. 684.

Gyretes sexualis RÉGIMBART, 1907, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LXXVI, p. 182.

Gyretes sexualis ZIMMERMANN, 1924, Boll. Mus. Torino, XXXIX, p. 3.

Represented in the collection of the Carnegie Museum by a large female specimen (8 mm. in length) from the Lower Mamoré River, Bolivia (Steinbach coll.). I hitherto had only seen specimens from Paraguay in the Hamburg Museum, which, as already mentioned by Régimbart, are of a little smaller size. Recently I had before me from the Dresden Museum a large male, labelled "Peru(?)" and a female of medium size from Amazonas. In the latter the outline of the posterior constriction of the hairless part of the elytra is more rounded than in the specimens from Paraguay.

10. *Gyretes lucidus* sp. nov.

Long.: 7.5—8. mm. *Elongato-ovalis, antice et postice attenuatus, valde convexus. Supra æneus, nitidus, ad latera punctato-tomentosus; infra nigro-piceus, ano et pedibus natatoriis rufis. Labro semi-circulari, supra leviter reticulato, fortiter punctato et ciliis flavis instructo; capite et pronoto fortiter reticulatis (areolis rotundatis) et remote punctatis, spatio lævi in pronoto trapeziformi, margine tomentoso sat lato; elytris spatio lævi vix visibiliter transversim reticulato punctisque remotis instructo, in ♂ elliptico, postice leviter acuminato, in ♀ paulo magis prolongato; margine tomentoso ad basin intus dilatato, postea suturam attingente; truncatura recta, angulo externo spinoso, fortiter producto, interno vix prominulo. Tibiis anticis triangularibus, ad basin valde attenuatis, apicem versus intus dilatatis, angulo externo apicali obtuso rotundato; tarsis in ♂ modice dilatatis, ovalibus, antice attenuatis, in ♀ parallelis angustis.*

Habitat: Brasilia, Santarem, Sept.

Type, ♀, in the Carnegie Museum, paratypes in the Carnegie Museum and in my collection.

Nearly related to *G. bidens* Olivier, *G. sexualis* Régimbart, and *G. speculiger* Régimbart. Smaller than *G. bidens* (from Cayenne) and in shape more elongate and less broadened; the tomentose border of elytra broader, the smooth area therefore more narrowly oval, basally more constricted, and posteriorly more strongly acuminate. Larger than *G. speculiger* (paratypes); broader and less attenuated posteriorly. The smooth area in elytra posteriorly much more elongate, and very dissimilar in the females.

A little smaller than *G. sexualis* (from Paraguay), in which the smooth area in elytra is also less elongate and more conspicuously acuminate posteriorly, especially in the females, which are moreover opaque because of the strong alutaceous sculpture on the smooth area of the elytra, while in *G. lucidus* the latter are very shining. The œdeagus of *G. lucidus*, ♂, is nearly as long as the lateral lobes and in its basal parallel part nearly as wide as the lateral lobes at the apex; it is gradually narrowed and acuminate to the apex. In *G. sexualis* and *G. speculiger* the œdeagus is less slender; in *G. speculiger* the lateral lobes are very slender apically, in *G. bidens* the œdeagus is still more broadened.

II. *Gyretes suturalis* Régimbart.

Gyretes suturalis RÉGIMBART, 1883, Ann. S. E. Fr., (6) III, p. 386, t. II, ff. 97, 97a.

Gyretes suturalis RÉGIMBART, 1891, Ann. S. E. Fr., LX, p. 684.

Gyretes suturalis RÉGIMBART, 1907, Ann. S. E. Fr., LXXVI, p. 182.

Hitherto only two male specimens of this species have been known: the type from Yurimaguas (Régimbart *coll.*), another from Nanta (British Museum); both localities on the upper Amazon. The Carnegie Museum has a third specimen, male, from S. Paulo de Olivença, Upper Amazonas, (Klages *coll.*, May, 1923). It measures 9.75 mm. in length. The smooth parts of the upper surface are rather coppery; the under surface is somewhat more brightly coloured than Régimbart's description indicates, being piceous, somewhat rufescent; posterior legs and abdominal segments, the latter especially along the middle, dark red. This makes it probable, that it represents a freshly developed individual. The labrum is strongly punctured and ciliate above, with long reddish hairs along the anterior margin, and only slightly alutaceous towards the base. Clypeus slightly alutaceous. Head and pronotum with a stronger ground-sculpture consisting of round meshes, somewhat vermiculate, and with small distant punctures. Smooth part of elytra not alutaceous, only punctured; on the pubescent areas there is a fine ground-sculpture of round meshes, and the hairs each rise from a deep round groove. Anterior tibiæ with a right exterior apical angle, which is slightly produced by a small sinuation of the exterior margin behind it; anterior tarsi elongate-oval, attenuated at the tip.

Since writing the foregoing I have seen two additional specimens of this species belonging to the Dresden Museum, one of which is a fe-

male. The latter differs from the male in being more elongate; the smooth part of the elytra is more extended posteriorly and the punctures in it are more numerous; as usual the anterior tarsi are not dilated in the female sex. These specimens were taken in Eastern Ecuador by Dr. Ohaus on December 30, 1905, while travelling by boat down the Rio Villano, which rises N. E. of Canalos and joins the Rio Curaray, a right affluent of the Rio Napo. The male measures 10.75 mm. in length; the female only 10.25 mm.; in the smooth part of the elytra there is, under high power, a trace of an alutaceous sculpture, which is rather remarkable in the female.

12. *Gyretes multisetosus* sp. nov.

Long. 4.5—5. mm. *Ovalis, vix elongatus, sat convexus, ad humeros parum inflatus, antice et postice attenuatus. Supra niger, nitidus, iridescens; flavo-marginatus. Infra piceus, pectore medio, ano, pedibusque ferrugineis, epipleuris flavis. Labro nigro, transverso, antice parum arcuato et flavo-ciliato, supra punctato-piloso. Reticulatione superficiei fere nulla, margine tomentoso in pronoto antice fere duplo latiore, in elytris sat lato, postice dilatato et suturam ante apicem attingente, elytra cæterum punctis multis remotis setigeris instructa. Truncatura elytrorum obliqua, leviter bisinuata, angulis interno rotundato, externo obtuso leviter prominulo. Tibiis anticis triangularibus, in ♂ angulo apicali externo valde rotundato, tarsis dilatatis, ad apicem attenuatis; in ♀ angulo externo apicali tibiæ minus deletis, tarsis angustis parallelis. ♂ædeago angusto, parallelo, ad apicem breviter rotundatim acuminato, longitudine et latitudine paramerum.*

Habitat: Brasilia, Matto Grosso, Chapada, Aug.

Types in the Carnegie Museum and in my collection.

Easily distinguished by the numerous setigerous punctures dispersed on the discs of the elytra. Smaller in size than *G. cinctus* and its allies; similar to *G. tumidus*, but not so strongly convex and less compressed posteriorly. Distinguished furthermore by the broad tomentose borders of the elytra, which at the base are nearly as wide as the apical part of the pronotum. In this character it is like *G. oblongus*, which is, however, much more elongate and, moreover, distinguished by the sharp exterior apical angle of the anterior tibiæ.

13. *Gyretes globosus* sp. nov.

Long. 5.5—5.75 mm. *Ovalis, brevis, postice parum attenuatus, valde convexus. Supra niger, nitidus, iridescens, flavo-marginatus. Infra piceus, pectore medio, ano, pedibusque ferrugineis; epipleuris flavis. Labro nigro, transverso, antice parum arcuato et flavociliato, supra punctato-piloso. Reticulatione superficiei fere nulla, margine tomentoso in pronoto, antice fere duplo latiore, in elytris ad humeros angustis-*

simo, postice regulariter et sat fortiter dilatato, suturam vix ante apicem attingente. Truncatura elytrorum obliqua (in ♀ plus quam in ♂), leviter bisinuata, angulis suturali recto, parum rotundato, externo obtuso vix prominulo. Tibiis anticis triangularibus, in ♂ ad apicem oblique truncatis, angulo externo valde rotundato, tarsis dilatatis ovalibus, ad apicem attenuatis; in ♀ tibiis anticis recte truncatis, angulo apicali externo minus deleto, tarsis angustis. ♂ œdeago angusto, ad apicem regulariter acuminato, parameris paulo brevior et angustior.

Habitat: Brasiliã, Matto Grosso, Chapada, August.

Types in the Carnegie Museum and in my collection.

Very near to *G. burmeisteri* Ochs, having nearly its size and the same outline of the tomentose border of the elytra. *G. globosus* is, however, more convex, more broadly oval, and less attenuated posteriorly. It is distinguished furthermore by the shape of the male genitalia, the œdeagus being gradually narrowed in *G. globosus*, while in *G. burmeisteri* there is an evident constriction towards the apex and the tip is more finely acuminate.

In order to facilitate the determination of *Gyretes globosus* and its allies, which form together a group of very similar species, which are likely to be confounded, I am giving hereafter a key, which will suffice to distinguish the same.

KEY TO GYRETES CINCTUS GERMAR AND ALLIED SPECIES.

(Length 5.5—6.5 mm., side margin bordered with yellow).

1. Exterior apical angle of anterior tibiæ sharp; œdeagus very broad. 2
 Exterior apical angle of anterior tibiæ rounded; œdeagus much narrower. 3
2. Inner outline of the tomentose border of elytra concave posteriorly; lateral lobes of male genitalia robust. **cinctus* Germar.
 Inner outline of the tomentose border of elytra convexly curved posteriorly; lateral lobes of male genitalia thin. **dubius* Ochs.
3. Disc of prothorax strongly alutaceous (with round meshes); inner outline of the tomentose border of elytra strongly convexly curved behind
 **zimmermanni* Ochs.
 Disc of prothorax not, or only feebly, alutaceous; inner outline of the tomentose border of elytra regularly broadened behind. 4
4. Body very convex, short, oval, scarcely attenuated behind. . **globosus* Ochs.
 Body less convex, a little more elongate and more evidently attenuated behind. 5
5. Tomentose border of elytra generally only feebly broadened behind; œdeagus very narrow, parallel, only for a short distance rounded at the apex. **glabratus* Régimbart
 Tomentose border of elytra generally more broadened behind. 6

6. Anterior legs robust; œdeagus nearly as long as the lateral lobes, constricted and very finely acuminate apically (Brazil) **burmeisteri* Ochs.
 Anterior legs less robust; œdeagus shorter than the lateral lobes, parallel, somewhat narrowed and for a short distance rounded at the apex (Ecuador)
 **lojensis* Régimbart.

14. *Gyretes nitidulus* Laboulbène

Gyretes nitidulus Laboulbène, 1853, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (3) I, pp. 53-57. t. I, ff. 2, 2a.

Gyretes nitidulus RÉGIMBART, 1883, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6), III, p. 397, t. II, f. 108.

Gyretes nitidulus RÉGIMBART, 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2), VII, p. 268.

Gyretes nitidulus RÉGIMBART, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LX, p. 687.

Gyretes nitidulus RÉGIMBART, 1907, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LXXXVI, p. 184.

Represented in the collection of the Carnegie Museum by a small series from Brazil (Arima, Rio Purús, Nov., 1922, Klages *coll.*), consisting of eight male specimens and six females, one of which is not alutaceous on the upper surface. In these specimens the labrum is bright red, moreover they are a little larger and especially broader than specimens from Surinam, which are generally abundant in collections. Although of the latter many specimens have been seen, there were not found among them any alutaceous females. A small series seen from Paraguay and Paraná contained no other than alutaceous females; the specimens from these localities are a little shorter and humerally slightly inflated, and in the males the alutaceous ground-sculpture of the upper surface is more evident. There are moreover small differences in the tomentose border of the elytra in the three forms, but it seems that this character is subject to individual variation. In the male genitalia, the œdeagus is narrower in specimens from Surinam than in those from Rio Purús, while it is still broader and apically constricted in specimens from the above mentioned southern localities. Nevertheless, all must probably be considered as forms of one species, the remaining essential characters being alike. The specimens from the Rio Purús are probably very near to, or perhaps identical with, the type, which was described from "Amazonas." The specimens which differ most are those from Paraguay and Paraná.

*These species are particularly treated and descriptions are given in a paper from me on *Gyretes*, which probably may appear in the "Revista Chilena," before this article is published.

15. *Orectogyrus patromimus* sp. nov.

Long. 7.25 mm. (ano excepto). Ovalis, parum elongatus, postice oblique attenuatus, parum convexus. Supra niger, in medio nitidus, ad latera punctato-tomentosus, pubescentia aurea, anguste luteo-marginatus; infra piceus, pectore medio abdomine pedibusque, rufescentibus, margine inflexo elytrorum et pronoti flavo. Labro nigro, transverso, antice arcuato, punctato-piloso. Capite subtiliter reticulato (areolis rotundatis), utrinque ante oculos macula parva obscure rufa. Pronoto in medio subtiliter reticulato (areolis rotundatis), margine laterali tomentoso sat lato (dimidium oculi attingente), parallelo, spatio laevi trapeziformi. Elytris in medio reticulatione transversa vix visibili, margine laterali tomentoso antice pronoto vix latiore, ad duas partes parallelo, postea regulariter dilatato et suturam circiter ad quattuor partes attingente; spatio laevi elongato-ovali, postea acuminato. Truncatura obliqua, bisinuata, angulo auturali obtuso, leviter rotundato, externo acuto subspinoso. Tibiis anticis gracilibus, ad basin attenuatis, postea subparallelis, angulo externo apicali obtuso rotundato, tarsis angustis parallelis.

Habitat: Kamerus, Lolodorf, Sept., 1913 (A. I. Good).

Type: 1 ♀ in the Carnegie Museum.

Somewhat recalls in general appearance *Orectochilus* (*Patrus*) *javanus* Aubé and its allies, and is in size and form near to *Orectochilus discifer* Walker. It is, however, a true *Orectogyrus*! Somewhat smaller and not so broad as *O. schönherri* Régimbart and without the red-colored pattern on the prothorax and elytra, by which the latter species is distinguished. The two species differ moreover, in several other characters. Smaller and less elongate in shape than *Orectogyrus mirabilis* Régimbart; the smooth part of elytra more extended apically in *O. patromimus*, the outer apical angle of elytra more prominent. The middle coxæ in *O. patromimus* are nearly as in *O. dorsiger* Régimbart (*Cf.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) III, 1883, t. 13, f. 147a).

16. *Orectogyrus grandis* Régimbart.

Orectogyrus grandis RÉGIMBART, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., LX, p. 715, t. 19, ff. 18, 18a.

Orectogyrus grandis RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mém. Soc. Ent. de Belg., IV, p. 231.

Orectogyrus grandis ZIMMERMANN, 1917, Ent. Mitt., VI, p. 169.

Mentioned by Régimbart from French Congo, Franceville (Gambey), Benito, Mont. de Cristal (Mocquerys); by Zimmermann from Lolodorf, Kamerun. In my collection from Kamerun and Batanga (Poschet leg.). In the Carnegie Museum there is a series from Efulen, Kamerun: August and Sept., 1920, Dec. 27-30, 1920 (H. L. Weber

coll.). The specimens were captured together with specimens of *Dineutus micans serra*, *Orectogyrus specularis*, *O. conjungens* and *O. demeryi* var. *intermedius*. The Dresden Museum has a female specimen from Ashanti (*ex coll.* Felsche).